The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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WHOLE NO. 1555 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1941 | GEORGE MEANY, Secretary-Treasurer | VOL. 31, NO. 4

Meany Assails Forced Labor Laws; Ridicules "Labor Shortage" Cry

Complete Support of Full Aid to Britain Is Pledged by AFL Secretary-Treasurer

East St. Louis, Ill.—Secretary-Treasurer George Meany of the American Federation of Labor condemned proposals for the enactment of compulsory work legislation in connection with the national defense program.

Speaking at a celebration marking the 42nd anniversary of the Trades and Labor Union of East St. Louis, Mr. Meany voiced grave doubts that such legislation could be enforced and added that, even if a forced servitude statute were to prove enforceable, the ensuing period of unrest would do more harm to the defense program than could possibly be undone by years of rigid enforcement of "a statute that would be the very essence of slavery."

The secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. said that where the Federation stands with respect to the defense program is "no mystery to anyone." He declared the A. F. of L. is supporting the program "completely, wholeheartedly, without reservations of any kind."

Mr. Meany took to task the small minority of employers who see in the defense program a "golden opportunity to get away with anti-labor policies and practices" and served notice that organized labor, represented by the A. F. of L., did not intend to let this minority get away with it by seeking to do injury to labor behind the screen of defense.

He made clear, however, that he was not leveling this criticism against all employers engaged in defense production.

Discussing the compulsory work legislation that has been suggested recently, Mr. Meany said:

"In answer to those who would compel working men and women on the defense program to continue to work whether they wanted to or not because they feel that the defense program would be aided by such compulsory work legislation, let me point out that enactment of such legislation at this time would cause industrial chaos.

"Even were such legislation enforceable after a time, the ensuing period of unrest would do more harm to the defense program in the important months ahead than could possibly be undone by years of rigid enforcement of a statute that would be the very essence of slavery.

"Not only is this compulsory work proposal obnoxious to all who sincerely believe in the traditional liberties of America, but it is also in direct violation of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution under which we live."

Emphasizing that the average American worker loves his country and the American form of government, Mr. Meany continued:

"I firmly believe that the workers of America will give to the fullest in their efforts to preserve this nation and the institutions that stem from any foreign totalitarian threat.

"And I just as firmly believe that the workers of America will resist to the limit any effort from within to destroy their individual and collective liberties by force."

Mr. Meany denounced the "vicious, inhuman barbarism of the Nazi philosophy" and pledged that the American Federation of Labor would support President Roosevelt in his program of full aid to Great Britain.

"All labor asks," he said, "is that in our efforts to preserve the democratic way of life as we know it here in America we protect and preserve in the process the cherished rights and liberties that make that way of life desirable."

The A. F. of L. secretary-treasurer scored the "effrontery" of those raising the cry that there is a labor shortage and that therefore labor must agree to work an unlimited number of hours at straight time, "the laws providing for time and one-half for overtime being repealed, ripped apart or just laid on the shelf."

"That, of it" he said, "there are men ready to assert is that we are all out of manpower, that there isn't a jobless worker to be found anywhere, that the situation is just as desperate as desperate can be, while all the time, as we all know if we keep posted, there are 8,000,000 men and women still unemployed."

Mr. Meany cited the construction of the mammoth naval air training station at Corpus Christi, Tex., as a splendid example of the type of cooperation which organized labor is giving in the carrying out of the defense program.

With 15,000 skilled building trades mechanics required, there were less than 5,000 here within a 100-mile radius of 200 miles. The Building and Construction Trades Department, through organizational drive, has brought to the job from all over the nation more than 10,000 skilled workers, Mr. Meany related. The government was not asked to spend a penny for transportation.

Mr. Meany said that no other agency, public or private, could have done what the Building and Construction Trades Department did in producing so many trained men in such a short space of time.

Organized labor does not seek praise, he asserted, but feels that the record should be kept straight, especially in these days when there is a vast amount of unfounded criticism of labor's cooperation.

540,000 JOB RISE DURING DECEMBER

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported that total non-agricultural employment in the United States in December was more than 37,100,000, a new high for recent years, and 1,500,000 more than in November 1940. She estimated that approximately 540,000 workers were added in non-agricultural employment in the last month of 1940. The major part of a twelve-month gain of 1,500,000 in non-agricultural employment, she said, was in the manufacturing and construction industry.

The employment rise in December was the largest in eleven years, the Secretary continued. She explained that the estimates related to civil non-agricultural employment only and did not include the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Work Projects Administration and the National Youth Administration nor the armed forces, in which there was an increase of 62,000 between November and December.

"The major factors in the huge December increase in employment were the greater-than-seasonal gain of 430,000 workers in wholesale and retail trade and 540,000 in manufacturing," Miss Perkins said. "The hiring of additional thousands of temporary employees to handle the big Christmas trade in years brought about the large net increase in trade employment on record. Manufacturing industries continued to expand under the spur of defense expenditures, adding nearly 120,000 workers in December.

"This gain raised the December level of factory employment above that recorded in any month during the last twenty-one years.

"In the Federal, State and local government service, not including the armed forces, the increase of more than 45,000 workers in December was due primarily to the hiring of temporary workers by the Post Office Department for the Christmas rush and increased employment in navy yards and government arsenals.

"In the finance, service and miscellaneous group there was a small increase approximately 11,000 workers. Construction employment showed much smaller-than-seasonal decrease in December, the decline of only 27,000 reflecting well-sustained activity both private and public construction."

INJURY COMPENSATION DECISION CHALLENGED

San Francisco, Calif.—Charging that the workmen's compensation of longshoremen of the Matson Navigation Co. was had been reduced from $21.60 weekly to $16.20 through use of average earnings instead of rate of pay as a basis for computation, attorneys for the California State Federation of Labor appealed to the State Industrial Accident Commission to reconsider a decision of a referee which made the ruling.

While the amount involved in the case is not large, since the disability covered a short period of time, the attorneys said "the practice of basing compensation on average earnings instead of rates of pay is costing workers a huge sum in the aggregate."

POCKETBOOK UNION RENEWS LUGGAGE FIRM AGREEMENT

New York, N. Y.—President Samuel Reinlib of the International Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers' Union announced the renewal for one year of the agreement with the American Hardware Co., Petersburg, Va., carrying wage increases ranging from 5 to 7½ per cent for all employees.

Pointing out that this year the negotiations were harmoniously concluded, Mr. Reinlib said a six weeks' strike preceded last year's agreement, the decision of the firm to sign up being brought about by the intercession and assistance given to the union and the strikers by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor.

AFL STATE FEDERATION BACKS PA. LABOR ACT

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor mobilized its forces to uphold the constitutionality of the State Labor Relations Act, The Federation's attorney, M. H. Syme, filed a brief intervening in a suit before the State Supreme Court which challenges the validity of the law. The action was announced by James L. McDevitt, president of the State Federation.

NAVY YARD CAFETERIA RENEWS AFL UNION PACT

Washington, D. C.—James McNamara, executive director of the local joint Navy Yard Cafeteria Employes Union, A. F. of L. affiliate, announced the renewal of the agreement with the Navy Yard Cafeteria carrying the 40-hour week, closed shop, seniority rights and a clause protecting discharges except for cause.

The cafeteria is the one facility for feeding 10,000 men on the job, in the yard 24 hours a day and employs approximately 400 workers.

AFL Policy on National Defense Explained Over Radio to Millions

Washington, D. C.—The National defense policy of the American Federation of Labor and of the Building and Construction Trades Department and the Metal Trades Department was explained to an audience of millions in a half-hour nationwide broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System network.

The principal participant in the program, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., said:

"We have enlisted for the duration of the emergency. We are alive to the dangers that beset our country and our way of life. We have done so in reason that the government of our country has asked us to do that we have failed to do. There is nothing in reason that the government may in the future call upon us to do that we will fail to do.

Other labor leaders on the program were George Masterton, president of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, and Joseph S. McDonough, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department. They and Mr. Green responded to questions put to them by Clifford Warnecke, CBS commentator in the nation's capital.

Mr. Masterton also appeared as a spokesman for the Building and Construction Trades Department, of which he is a vice-president, and Mr. McDonough told of the "no strikes on defense jobs" policy enunciated by the executive council at the recent conferences in Washington.

Mr. Warner said there might be confusion because of the fact that the legislative program of the A. F. of L. vigorously maintains labor's right to strike and asked Mr. Green to "clear that question up for us."

"The right to strike is fundamental," Mr. Green replied. "It is labor's ultimate defense against oppression.

"It is guaranteed by the 13th Amendment to the Constitution which forbids involuntary servitude. In a free country, you can't force a man to work against his will. But while jealously guarding this basic right, the American Federation of Labor recognizes that in this present crisis, when American democracy is arming itself for self-preservation, the production of defense materials must be speeded rather than delayed. That is why we have voluntarily adopted the 'no strike' policy.

"We feel that management has an equal responsibility in this connection and we appeal to American industry to employ with labor the peaceful processes of collective bargaining so that we can function in efficient teamwork for the successful completion of the defense program."

Mr. Masterton said there is no real shortage of workers in the building and construction field. Mr. McDonagh asserted that in the metal trades "the only labor shortages we have encountered are in two or three highly skilled categories which they are being overcome by overtime, by raising the age limits and by training and retraining programs.

A plan to increase production for extending the work week in certain ordinary cases to seven days a week was disclosed by the Metal Trades Department's representative. Under this plan, to be employed "only in extreme cases of emergency," every man on the job would work six days, 48 days at straight time and the sixth at overtime rates. The days off would be staggered so that each man would get one day of rest even though the plant operated at full blast seven days a week.

Bakery Workers' Big Birthday Cake Presented to President Roosevelt

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt on January 28 received a huge birthday cake, a gift of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, in honor of his 59th birthday which will be celebrated Thursday, January 30.

The cake, signifying the wholehearted support of the Bakery and Confection of Labor in the 1941 "Fight Infantile Paralysis" campaign, was presented to the President at his office in the White House. The presentation was made by President William Green of the A. F. of L. Those with Mr. Green were:

Andrew W. Myrup, son of Secretary-Treasurer Andrew A. Myrup of Chicago, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, representing the officers of the union, and Clement Maggia, noted Washington pastry expert who designed and baked the cake.

The cake towered five feet high and weighed 300 pounds.

In presenting the cake, Mr. Green said:

"Presentation of this cake symbolizes the efforts of the American Federation of Labor to cooperate with the Committee for the Celebration of the President's Birthday in the fight 'Infantile paralysis' campaign.

"All international unions have been asked to contribute through their own channels and the results of this drive should be ready within a few weeks. In addition, local unions are cooperating with the county chairman of the campaign.

"From all indications it appears that this year's contribution by the A. F. of L. membership will exceed donations of previous years."

Mr. Green said the bakers' international union was contributing a check of $500 to the campaign fund in addition to the donations of individual members.

AFL Intercession Saves Five Miners From Life Sentences In Kentucky

Frankfort, Ky.—Acting Governor Rodes K. Myers, in the absence of Governor Keen Johnson, granted an outright pardon to one of four Harlan County miners sentenced to life imprisonment for participation in a bloody battle in Harlan County in 1931.

At the same time he commuted the sentences of three other miners from life imprisonment to 21-year terms and their release will depend on take effect as soon as jobs can be found for them.

The latest pardoned is Al Benson. The Lieutenant Governor said he was convinced the decision was wise in 10 percent of the charges of which he was convicted.

The men paroled are W. B. Jones, Chester L. Poore and Jim Reynolds. Mr. Myers explained that he was a doubt as to their guilt or innocence, but since he was not sure of their innocence he could not grant them outright pardons.

The pardon of Benson and the parole of the three other miners represent a great victory for organized labor. The American Federation of Labor at the recent New Orleans convention adopted a resolution urging the release of the four men. The resolution charged that they were imprisoned "solely because they dared to organize a union, dared to strike and dared to picket in Harlan County, Kentucky."

Mr. Green wrote Edward H. Weyler, secretary-treasurer of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor, expressing the gratification of the A. F. of L. and suggesting that the association of the A. F. of L. be conveyed to the Lieutenant-Governor for "this fine action."

Fair Wages For Women Workers Are Demanded by Miss Anderson

Camden, N. J.—Fair wage standards for women workers are an essential measure in the defense program, Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, declared in a talk here at the regional meeting of the Catholic Conference on industrial problems, sponsored by the Most Reverend Bartholomew J. Eustace, D.D., Bishop of Camden.

Miss Anderson's discussion of wages of women workers included the following recommendations in connection with defense:

1. Good wage standards must be maintained to promote the health, morale, and efficiency of women as workers.

2. Minimum rates, those set up by the Federal Public Contracts and Fair Labor Standards Act, and also those established by State industrial legislation must be complied with. Where an industry is covered by both Federal and State measures, the higher minimum must be maintained.

3. Rates should be based on occupation and not on sex or race of the worker. The standard of wages prevailing for men should not be lowered where women are employed.

4. The rate of pay for all hours worked beyond the basic hour schedule, which should not exceed 8 hours a day and 40 hours a week, should be at least one and a half times the regular rate which a woman is paid.

5. The responsibility for carrying out such a program devolves not only on Government and industry, but on the workers and general public as well. Miss Anderson pointed out, stressing the important and increasing stake which organized labor has in the march of progress for all workers.

"The law sets the bottom level of wages, but the workers through their unions can and do render valuable service in developing fair rates of pay for employees receiving wages above the minimum.

"We know that insufficient pay is the cause of a vicious cycle of troubles," she said. "Low wages mean undernourished bodies, blighted energies, inability to do a job well. Low wages predispose to illness and accidents on the job, and possible loss of job. Low wages mean smaller benefits when workers are injured, unemployed, or retired because of old age. Low wages are at the root of our relief problems in this country and mean that taxpayers in the final analysis must subsidize firms that fail to pay their workers enough to live on."

News Briefs

ELECTRICIANS GAIN LARGE WAGE BOOSTS

Washington, D. C.—Among agreements negotiated or renewed carrying higher wages for thousands of employes in the electrical industry the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL affiliate, included the one with the Virginia Public Service Company, which increased wages by $75,000 a year, provided two-week annual vacations, and replaced with a single contract 12 individual agreements with six locals of the utility's various plants. In addition, pay scales were raised by $2.50 to $15 a month in a contract with the Water, Light and Power Company, of Superior, Wis., and wage increases ranging up to $13.10 monthly were carried in the agreement with the Home Telephone and Telegraph Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

MORE PAID VACATIONS LISTED BY MACHINISTS

Washington, D. C.—The International Association of Machinists, AFL affiliate, announced that vacations with pay were included in contracts negotiated with over 20 employers in one week. Wage increases and shorter hours were also included in many of the contracts. Notable among these was the agreement with the Cloverleaf Freight Lines at Detroit which cut the work-week from 72 to 48 hours and increased wage rates ranging from $3.50 to $4 a week. Wage raises as much as 20 cents an hour were won in contracts with other firms.

HIGHER WAGES DEMANDED BY NAVY YARD WORKERS

Washington, D. C.—Delegates from Metal Trades Councils in Government Navy Yards, at a conference held in the A. F. of L. building here, formulated a program for higher wages for the consideration of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and his associates.

The metal trades workers are dissatisfied with the failure of the Navy Wage Board of Review last year to grant pay increases to skilled mechanics in the navy yards. The unions claim navy yard rates are now lower than in private industry and should be raised if the Government wishes to obtain the craftsmen it needs.

N. Y. LABOR BOARD BACKS AFL ONE-MAN AGREEMENT

New York, N. Y.—The efforts of the CIO to organize bill-clerk employes here in opposition to unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor received a setback when the State Labor Relations Board refused to set aside an agreement with Local 32-E of the Building Service Employes International Union, A. F. of L., and the Realty Advisory Avenue Realty Corporation.

The contract covered only one employe, the janitor of the building, but the decision was interpreted as establishing the principle—important because of the CIO's attempt to take over buildings that the A. F. of L. has under agreement.

MORTGAGES LIQUIDATED BY MANY HOME OWNERS

People with modest incomes who have been employed since the depression which began in 1929 have taken advantage of their steady earnings to buy homes on the installment plan and pay for them. This is the conclusion reached by The Building and Loan League, which estimated that at least 410,000 such homes will be cleared of debt in the United States this year, probably the largest number in any one year of our history.

TIME FOR UNION LABEL BROADCAST IS CHANGED

Washington, D. C.—The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor announced that due to an emergency broadcast, the Columbia Broadcasting System requested that Secretary-Treasurer L. M. Ornburn's time on the air, originally scheduled for 1:45 to 2:00 p. m. (E. S. T.), be changed to 2:00 to 2:15 p. m. (E. S. T.), (15 minutes later), February 1, 1941.

Thorough Wage Act Enforcement Planned For Canning Industry

Chicago, Ill.—Rigid enforcement of the provisions of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act in the canning industry during 1941 was promised here by Col. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator, in an address before the annual convention of the National Canners' Association. When peak canning operations get under way this year, he declared, the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor will have a force of 75 inspectors covering the canning industry, compared with only 109 inspectors two years ago.

The current minimum wage of 30c an hour, he declared, has not entailed any hardship for the canning industry as a whole, pointing out that labor is a relatively small item in running a cannery—under 12 per cent of the total cost, and much less than the cost of the tin cans in which fruit or vegetables are packed. "Labor cost," he said, "is only one-twelfth of the selling value of the product. No other important industry has so low a wage item in proportion to the total value of its output."

The Wage and Hour Law, especially under the revised area of production definition and with the seasonal relaxation of the overtime provision, "has imposed no insurmountable handicap upon the progressive elements in the canning industry," he contended. "And when, four years from next October, the minimum wage advances to 40c an hour, we believe you are going to be able to handle that, too," he added.

Lease-Lend Bill Is "Indispensable," President Green Tells Lawmakers

But Amendments Are Urged to Safeguard Democracy and Protect Rights of Labor

Washington, D. C.—The basic provisions of H. R. 1776, the Lend-Lease Bill, constitute "a necessary and indispensable instrumentality of the national defense of the United States," William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, testified at a hearing conducted by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

This is the "considered judgment" of the American Federation of Labor and the vast majority of the wage-earners of the nation, Mr. Green said.

At the same time the head of the A. F. of L. suggested that the Lend-Lease Bill should be amended in several details in order to clarify and perfect it.

He submitted four recommendations for improvement of the measure:

1. To place a two-year time limit upon the grant of extraordinary powers to the Chief Executive.

2. To circumscribe the power to commandeer production by a proviso setting forth the full applicability of the National Labor Relations Act, the Walsh-Healey Act, the Bacon-Davis Act, the Wage and Hour Law and other labor legislation.

3. To require all agencies of the government used by the President in the administration of the law to report in detail to Congress and to require the President to report to Congress on the entire program as well as its effects upon employment, wage and price trends.

4. To require the nations aided to pledge postwar reciprocity for the help given them.

Mr. Green's testimony opened with the following statement:

"It is the considered judgment of the American Federation of Labor and of the vast majority of the wage-earners of America that the basic provisions of H. R. 1776 constitute a necessary and indispensable instrumentality of the national defense of the United States.

"While we believe that this bill should be perfected through amendments in several details, it fully approves the principle of the measure and urgently pleads for its prompt enactment.

"Aid to Britain and to all democratic nations now pitted in battle to stem the onslaught of aggression against self-government of free peoples must be placed upon a firm foundation of the specific grant of statutory authority accorded to the executive branch of our government by Congress.

"This bill must serve not only as a grant of authority for the executing of a program spelled out by Congress but also as a basic instrument of the national policy of the people of the United States."

In support of the A. F. of L. recommendation that a two-year time limit be placed upon the grant of powers contained in the bill, Mr. Green cited "a profound conviction on the part of the authors of the Constitution that a democracy should not surrender for an indefinite period of time its basic processes and procedures" and expressed the view that a two-year time limit was "a reasonable one under the present conditions."

Taking up the section of the bill which empowers the government to manufacture any defense article for any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, Mr. Green said labor believes the implications of such a provision and its possible consequences to our entire national economy to be so vast that there should be inserted "a proviso that would fully spell out the desire on the part of Congress to maintain labor standards and labor's rights unimpaired."

Mr. Green urged the recommendation for reports by the President and the government agencies by January 1st, so that the degree of success of so far-reaching a program as that contemplated by the Lend-Lease Bill, and the willingness of the people of the country be kept fully informed of the progress made.

On the reciprocity-for-aid amendment, Mr. Green said:

"Congress cannot lose sight of the crucial problem we shall be facing —possibly in a short time—when our nation shall be called upon to face the task of returning to normal life and of dismantling the great arsenal we shall have built up.

"It is only fair to our own people and equitable to all peoples concerned that, in return for effective aid we furnish to other nations, these nations through a solemn covenant would pledge themselves to a cooperative arrangement which would assure an outlet for American goods in a peacetime world market and thus provide a basis for full employment in our own nation when peace comes.

To guard against chaos and collapse at the end of this war, Mr. Green said, it is imperative that there be a clearcut formula of full economic reintegration by the United States in the period of postwar world reconstruction.

BROWN ASSAILS REUTHER PLAN

Washington, D. C.—President Harvey W. Brown of the International Association of Machinists challenged the plan put forward by Walter Reuther, a vice president of the CIO Automobile Workers to convert unused capacity of the automobile industry to airplane production.

After making a detailed study of Reuther's plan and similar plans, Mr. Brown, whose union has many thousands of members in both plane and auto plants, issued a statement declaring that, while parts for airships can be built in almost any shop equipped for the purpose, the bodies —"most important of all"—must be constructed in airplane plants.

"Unless we want to turn out flying coffins, the body of the ships must be turned out in its entirety in airplane plants," he said. "Automobile body builders and engineers who visited airplane factories and witnessed the requirements for erecting bodies agreed that building an airplane is a very different job from building an auto.

"The structural design of a great many of the automobile factories is unsuited for erecting the type of war planes that are needed. New airplane factories can be built in less time than would be required for renovating automobile plants."

Speed of plane production depends primarily on the output of bodies. Therefore, it would be of little value for the auto industry to produce parts for 500 planes a day, if airplane factories turn out only 25 bodies daily, Brown said.

The solution, he contended, "is to erect more airplane factories."

"Mechanics needed for this job are available in branches of industry not engaged in defense work," Brown asserted.

FOOD STAMPS PLANNED FOR GREATER NEW YORK

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard announced that the Federal food stamp plan, which has been operating since last March, would be extended to families in Brooklyn, N. Y., will be extended to all classes of relief recipients in all boroughs of Greater New York in the near future.

Under the city-wide program, about 750,000 persons in 225,000 relief and WPA households will be eligible to participate and the increase in retail trade is expected to total about $18,-000,000 a year.

The expansion of the stamp system of distributing surplus foodstuffs in New York was accompanied by other indications of the Agricultural Department's determination to promote national welfare by seeing to it that persons at the bottom of the economic ladder are supplied with food by extending the stamp system to many other areas.

Banking interests and representatives of the 42,000 retail grocers in New York City have already indicated their intention of cooperating with the government in the stamp program, according to officials of the Surplus Marketing Administration. In Brooklyn 13,000 of the 15,000 neighborhood food stores are accepting orange and blue stamps and the banks are cashing the stamps for storekeepers without charge.

DICTATOR GOVERNMENTS ASSAILED BY WINANT

Montreal, Can.—John G. Winant, present director of the International Labor Office, transferred to Montreal from Geneva because of the war, declared here that Great Britain and the world's democratic workers are fighting a "system which represents the negation of social justice." Speaking at a dinner given by the League of Nations Society in Canada he said: "Now, as never before, eyes are turned to what the British Commonwealth of Nations to insure that sacrifice shall not be in vain."

Turning to the future, Winant said when "war is gone and arms laid down," the peoples of the world will re-build democracy more in their own likeness than it has ever been."